

## **MARCUS GARVEY:**

### **A GLANCE AT HIS WORK AND LEGACY**

August 17, 1887

49 years after Emancipation, Marcus Garvey is born in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica.

November 1907

Garvey is elected vice president of the compositor's branch of the *Kingston Typographical Union*, an affiliate of the *International Typographical Union of the American Federation of Labour*.

April 20, 1910

Garvey is elected an assistant secretary of the *National Club*, which advocates for Jamaican self-government "within the Empire".

August 1, 1914

At the age of 27 Garvey and some associates launch the ***Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League (UNIA-ACL)*** in Jamaica.

March 6, 1916

Garvey leaves Jamaica for the United States of America aboard the S.S. Tallac.

July 27, 1919

Liberty Hall is established in Harlem, New York City as a "Cradle of Negro Liberty" and dedicated at a mass meeting.

October 14, 1919

Garvey is shot and wounded in an assassination attempt by George Tyler, a black man, who later commits suicide in jail.

December 25, 1919

Garvey marries Amy Ashwood, a Jamaican woman, at Liberty Hall, Harlem.

August 1, 1920

The first UNIA *International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World* opens in Harlem.

July 27, 1922

After divorcing Amy Ashwood, Garvey marries Amy Jacques, another Jamaican, in Baltimore, USA.

July 1923

A Liberty Hall is opened at 76 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica by the Kingston Division of the UNIA-ACL.

February 8, 1925

Garvey is incarcerated in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on a charge of mail fraud. He complains of legal irregularities and bias in the trial.

December 10, 1927

Following deportation from the USA, Garvey arrives in Kingston, Jamaica where he speaks to throngs of supporters at Liberty Hall, Kingston and the Ward Theatre.

December 10, 1928

A ceremony is held to celebrate the opening of a new UNIA venue: Edelweiss Park, 67 Slipe Rd., St. Andrew, which becomes the international headquarters of the UNIA in 1929. Hundreds of people attend.

August 1, 1929

Over 15,000 people attend the opening ceremony of The UNIA's Sixth Annual *International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World* at Edelweiss Park. The People's Political Party (PPP) formed by Garvey in 1928 is formally organized at the Convention.

September 3, 1929

By order of the Jamaican Supreme Court, Liberty Hall, Kingston is auctioned to settle the suit in the case of Marke vs. the UNIA Inc. The judgement is overturned in 1930.

September 26, 1929

Garvey is found guilty of contempt of court as a result of publicly criticizing the Jamaican justice system. He is fined £100 and sentenced to three months imprisonment in St. Catherine District Prison.

October 30, 1929

Garvey is elected Municipal Councillor to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (KSAC) in a by-election while still in prison. His seat is however declared vacant.

January 31, 1930

George Seymour Seymour, a prominent white Jamaican, defeats Garvey in the National Legislative Council elections; three PPP candidates are however victorious.

February 12, 1930

Garvey is re-elected to the KSAC unopposed.

September 17, 1930

Marcus Garvey Junior is born in Jamaica.

November 2, 1930

Ras Tafari is crowned Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia. Rastafarians in Jamaica proclaim his coronation the fulfillment of Garvey's prophecy regarding the coming of an African King.

March 22, 1933

A stone-laying ceremony is held at the Kingston Liberty Hall for the construction of a new building to replace the original wooden structure of 1923.

August 16, 1933

Julius Winston Garvey is born in Jamaica.

March 26, 1935

Garvey leaves Jamaica for London, England. The UNIA's International Headquarters is relocated there.

April to June 1938

There is an explosion of labour protests in Jamaica. From England, Garvey expresses support for the demonstrations.

June 10, 1940

At the age of 52, Garvey dies after having two strokes and his body is buried in a catacomb in London.

November 10-15, 1964

The body of Marcus Garvey is repatriated to Jamaica. He is declared Jamaica's first national hero and his body interred in National Heroes Park (then George VI Memorial Park).

May 3, 1969

Amy Ashwood Garvey dies in Jamaica at the age of 72.

July 25, 1973

Amy Jacques Garvey dies in Jamaica at the age of 77.

1983

Then Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga asks President Ronald Reagan to grant a full pardon to Marcus Garvey on the 1923 charge of mail fraud.

1987

Congressman Charles Rangel introduces House Resolution No. 84 to House Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. The resolution calls for the exoneration of Garvey on mail fraud charges. To date, this resolution has not been passed.

1987

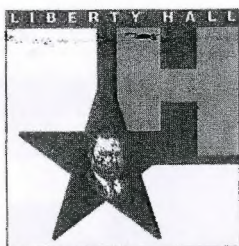
Liberty Hall, Kingston is bought by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and plans are made to restore the building.

1990 - 2003

The Friends of Liberty Hall in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Youth and Culture, the Jamaica National Heritage Trust and the Institute of Jamaica implement an extensive restoration project on the Kingston Liberty Hall.

October 20, 2003

Hundreds of persons attend a ceremony to celebrate the re-opening of Liberty Hall, Kingston. It is named: ***Liberty Hall: The Legacy of Marcus Garvey.***



## QUIZ

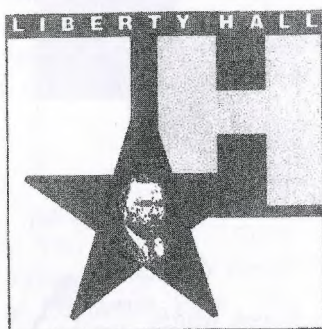
What do these words mean?

1. cringing
2. sycophants
3. incarcerated
4. auctioned
5. hypertension
6. catacomb
7. repatriated
8. fraud
9. exoneration
10. interred
11. compositor



- A. In what year was Marcus Garvey born?
- B. How old was Garvey when he launched the UNIA-ACL?
- C. What was the name of Garvey's first wife?
- D. When and why was the Kingston Liberty Hall auctioned?
- E. What does UNIA-ACL stand for?





## THE LEGACY OF MARCUS GARVEY

“We are going to emancipate ourselves from mental slavery because whilst others might free the body, none but ourselves can free the mind. Mind is your only ruler, sovereign. The man who is not able to develop and use his mind is bound to be the slave of the other man who uses his mind because man is related to man under all circumstances, for good or for ill.” — *Marcus Garvey*

(Excerpt from a speech delivered at Menel Hall, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1937; Source: *The Marcus Garvey and UNIA Papers* vol. VI 1993, 791)

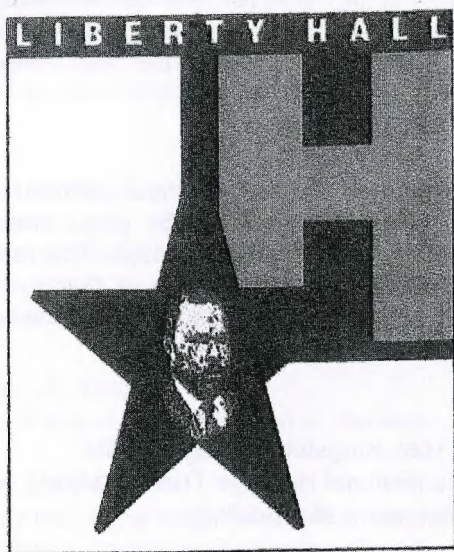
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## THE LEGACY OF MARCUS GARVEY

**“W**e meet in Liberty Hall not  
as cringing sycophants but as  
men and women standing erect  
and demanding our rights from  
all quarters.”

(Garvey speaking at Liberty Hall,  
Harlem, U.S.A in 1920.)